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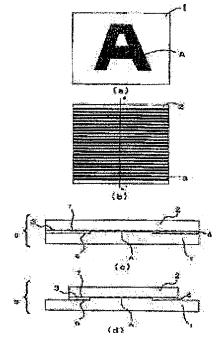
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# (54) LAMINATE DISCERNIBLE BETWEEN TRUTH AND FALSEHOOD

#### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a laminate discernible between truth and falsehood which is applicable to a valuable print such as a passage ticket, a passport, and a card having necessity for preventing forgery, copying, and manipulation.

SOLUTION: In the laminate (5) discernible between truth and falsehood, a first layer (1) in which an uneven pattern (A) with an ink protrusion is printed on a base material by using at least one of an ink having the same color with that of the base material, an ink having a hue similar to that of the base material, and a transparent ink, a second layer (4) comprising an adhesive, and a third layer (2) in which a full line pattern or a stitch pattern (3) is printed on a light transmitting base material are laminated in turn. A surface on which the full line pattern or the stitch pattern (3) of the third layer (2) is printed is bonded by the second layer (4) and laminated on the first layer (1).



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#### **CLAIMS**

#### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The 1st layer that printed an uneven pattern which has the ink peak in a base material using at least one or more ink of said base material, the same color and said base material, ink of approximated hue, and an invisible writing ink, In a layered product which laminates the 2nd layer that consists of adhesives, and the 3rd layer that printed 10,000 line patterns or a dot pattern to a light transmittance state base material one by one and in which truth distinction is possible, It is the layered product which pasted up and laminated a field where 10,000 line patterns or a dot pattern of said 3rd layer is printed in said 2nd layer in said 1st layer and in which truth distinction is possible, A layered product which said uneven pattern cannot be checked when it observes from a perpendicular direction to a layered product in which said truth distinction is possible, but is characterized by recognizing said uneven pattern visually when it observes from across, or when white light is irradiated with and observed and in which truth distinction is possible.

[Claim 2] The 1st layer that printed an uneven pattern which has the ink peak in a base material using at least one or more ink of said base material, the same color and said base material, ink of approximated hue, and an invisible writing ink, In a layered product which laminates the 2nd layer that consists of adhesives, and the 3rd layer that printed 10,000 line patterns or a dot pattern to a light transmittance state base material one by one and in which truth distinction is possible, It has the concealment pattern printed with colored ink to a field which has an uneven pattern of said 1st layer, It is the layered product which pasted up and laminated a field where 10,000 line patterns or a dot pattern of said 3rd layer is printed in said 2nd layer in the 1st layer with said concealment pattern and in which truth distinction is possible, A layered product which is characterized by recognizing said uneven pattern visually when said uneven pattern cannot be checked when it observes from a perpendicular direction to a layered product in which said truth distinction is possible, but said colored ink, the same color, or approximated light of hue is irradiated with and observed and in which truth distinction is possible.

[Claim 3] The 1st layer that printed an uneven pattern which has the ink peak in a base material using at least one or more ink of said base material, the same color and said base material, ink of approximated hue, and an invisible writing ink.

The 2nd layer that consists of adhesives.

In a layered product which laminates the 3rd layer that printed 10,000 line patterns or a dot pattern to a light transmittance state base material one by one and in which truth distinction is possible, it is an uneven pattern of said 1st layer.

It is the layered product provided with the above in which truth distinction is possible, when it observes from a perpendicular direction to a layered product in which said truth distinction is possible, said uneven pattern cannot be checked, but when an energy line is irradiated with and observed, said uneven pattern is recognized visually.

[Claim 4]A layered product in which the truth distinction according to claim 1, 2, or 3 is possible, wherein said uneven pattern is at least one or more of a character, a number, a sign, and the patterns.

[Claim 5]A layered product producing said uneven pattern by intaglio printing and mimeograph printing and in which the truth distinction according to claim 1, 2, 3, or 4 is possible. [Claim 6]A layered product in which the truth distinction according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 is possible, wherein printing—to said light transmittance state base material 10,000 line patterns are 150 per inch to 300 10,000 line patterns.

[Claim 7]A layered product which the dot pattern printed to said light transmittance state base material can truth distinguish [ according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 ], wherein screen ruling is the range of 150 to 300 lines and halftone dot area rates are 30% - 70%.

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### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the layered product which is applied to valued printed matter with the necessity of preventing forgery of a traffic ticket, a passport, a card, etc., a copy, and an alteration and in which truth distinction is possible.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]It is required that forge valued printed matter, such as a traffic ticket, a passport, and a card, and it should not be altered on the character. As this alteration preventive measure, from the former, a passport, a card, etc. give the information on a character, a sign, a mug shot, etc. on the surface of a base material, stick and laminate a transparent plastic sheet on the surface, and are aiming at prevention from an alteration of a character, a sign, a mug shot, etc. It can be said to be indispensable [ the truth distinction technology which can be distinguished ] whether valued printed matter is forged.

[0003] By leaning and observing printed matter, the technology of performing truth distinction as a latent image picture can be checked is publicly known, and the thing using the streak composition of an intaglio-printing thing, the thing using an uneven base material and a printing streak, the thing using a lenticular sheet, etc. are mentioned.

[0004]As a method that streak composition is used and a latent image picture can be checked, If the latent image which cannot be checked changes and observes the angle of a printing surface when a printing surface is observed from right above by carrying out intaglio printing of the picture which comprises a streak in every direction on a printing substrate, the method by which a latent image is developed is indicated (refer to JP,S56-19273,B).

[0005]As a method that an uneven base material and a printing streak are used and a latent image picture can be checked, the streak of a printing material, the same color, or the approximated color in which either 10,000 line patterns or the relief pattern and the pattern of these both sides upheaved in some numbers, By [ with other different colored fixed intervals from the color of the streak which upheaved ] combining either 10,000 line drawing lines or a halftone dot streak and the streak of these both sides in some numbers, Only when observing from a certain specific direction, the latent image printed matter which enabled it to recognize a specific character, a pattern, etc., and its printing method are indicated (refer to JP,2600094,B). [0006]The calendar display of this moon and next month is selectively indicated by changing an observing angle as a calendar which can be recognized visually using the thing using a lenticular sheet, for example, a lenticular sheet, (refer to JP,S51-67043,U). [0007]

[Problem to be solved by the invention] In the method of JP,S56-19273,B, when a printing surface is seen from right above, the design made into a latent image by streak composition in every direction which constitutes the printing picture is easy to be checked, and for this reason, a camouflage of some kind is needed on a design. As \*\* which a latent image picture does not reveal from 10,000 line directions, but is revealed to 10,000 lines only in rectangular directions, and an effect which distinguishes whether it is a genuine article, it was low. The patent No. 2615401 had several kinds of faults with difficult printing doubling with 10,000 line drawing lines

or a halftone dot streak with the raw material which has uneven shape. Since JP,S51-67043,U is high-cost in order to use a lenticular sheet, the lenticular lens itself has thickness and thickness arises for the product itself, It was unsuitable for thin printed matter, and further, since a lenticular sheet had uneven shape, it was easy to change and had a possibility of damaging. [0008]It is a thing aiming at this invention solving the problem mentioned above from the above thing, When it observes from a perpendicular direction to the layered product in which truth distinction is possible, cannot check the uneven pattern with the peak of ink, but. Since an uneven pattern can be recognized visually when it irradiates with an energy line when it irradiates with white light when it observes from across, and it observes, and it observes, anyone can carry out truth distinction easily.

[0009]In order that this invention may give unevenness by printing to a base material and may form a latent image picture, without forming a latent image picture using streak composition, It is possible to be able to respond also to a thin product and to make a latent image picture appear by several different observation directions on a design, without using a lenticular lens, without receiving restriction of a design, and anyone can do truth distinction on that spot, without using a truth discriminating device etc.

[0010]

[Means for solving problem] The 1st layer that printed the uneven pattern to which this invention has the ink peak in a base material using at least one or more ink of said base material, the same color and said base material, the ink of the approximated hue, and an invisible writing ink, In the layered product which laminates the 2nd layer that consists of adhesives, and the 3rd layer that printed 10,000 line patterns or a dot pattern to the light transmittance state base material one by one and in which truth distinction is possible, It is the layered product which pasted up and laminated the field where the 10,000 line patterns or dot pattern of said 3rd layer is printed in said 2nd layer in said 1st layer and in which truth distinction is possible, When it observes from a perpendicular direction to the layered product in which said truth distinction is possible, said uneven pattern cannot be checked, but when it observes from across, or when white light is irradiated with and observed, it is a layered product in which truth distinction is possible, wherein said uneven pattern is recognized visually.

[0011] This invention has the concealment pattern characterized by comprising the following printed with colored ink to the field, It is the layered product which pasted up and laminated the field where the 10,000 line patterns or dot pattern of said 3rd layer is printed in said 2nd layer in the 1st layer with said concealment pattern and in which truth distinction is possible. The layered product which is characterized by recognizing said uneven pattern visually when said uneven pattern cannot be checked when it observes from a perpendicular direction to the layered product in which said truth distinction is possible, but said colored ink, the same color, or the approximated light of hue is irradiated with and observed and in which truth distinction is possible.

The 1st layer that printed the uneven pattern which has the ink peak in a base material using at least one or more ink of said base material, the same color and said base material, the ink of the approximated hue, and an invisible writing ink.

The 2nd layer that consists of adhesives.

In the layered product which laminates the 3rd layer that printed 10,000 line patterns or a dot pattern to the light transmittance state base material one by one and in which truth distinction is possible, it is an uneven pattern of said 1st layer.

[0012] This invention has the solid pattern printed by the concealment pattern characterized by comprising the following printed by colored fluorescent ink to the field and said colored fluorescent ink, and the colorless fluorescent ink which emits light by the same color or the approximated hue at the time of an energy-line exposure, It is the layered product which pasted up and laminated the field where the 10,000 line patterns or dot pattern of said 3rd layer is printed in said 2nd layer in the 1st layer with said concealment pattern and said solid pattern and in which truth distinction is possible. The layered product which is characterized by recognizing said uneven pattern visually when said uneven pattern cannot be checked when it observes from

a perpendicular direction to the layered product in which said truth distinction is possible, but an energy line is irradiated with and observed and in which truth distinction is possible.

The 1st layer that printed the uneven pattern which has the ink peak in a base material using at least one or more ink of said base material, the same color and said base material, the ink of the approximated hue, and an invisible writing ink.

The 2nd layer that consists of adhesives.

In the layered product which laminates the 3rd layer that printed 10,000 line patterns or a dot pattern to the light transmittance state base material one by one and in which truth distinction is possible, it is an uneven pattern of said 1st layer.

[0013] The uneven pattern of this invention is a layered product being at least one or more of a character, a number, a sign, and the patterns and in which truth distinction is possible. [0014] Said uneven pattern of this invention is a layered product producing by intaglio printing and mimeograph printing and in which truth distinction is possible.

[0015]Printing-to said light transmittance state base material of this invention 10,000 line pattern is a layered product being 150 per inch to 300 10,000 line patterns and in which truth distinction is possible.

[0016] The dot pattern printed to said light transmittance state base material of this invention is a layered product in which truth distinction is possible, wherein screen ruling is the range of 150 to 300 lines and halftone dot area rates are 30% - 70%.

[Mode for carrying out the invention] The basic principle of this invention is shown in drawing 1. The base material 1 containing an uneven pattern which produced the uneven pattern A with the ink peak of "A" by intaglio printing etc. is shown in drawing 1 (a). The light transmittance state base material 2 which printed the 10,000 line patterns (a dot pattern may be sufficient) 3 is shown in drawing 1 (b). As shown in drawing 1 (c) and drawing 1 (d), the layered product 5 which laminated the field where the 10,000 line patterns 3 of the light transmittance state base material 2 are printed by the glue line 4 and in which truth distinction is possible is shown in the base material 1 containing an uneven pattern. The light transmittance state base material 2 laminates drawing 1 (c) all over the base material 1 containing an uneven pattern, and the light transmittance state base material 2 laminates drawing 1 (d) to the field of the uneven pattern A of the base material 1 containing an uneven pattern. In which case of drawing 1 (c) and drawing 1 (d), the effect of this invention can be done so. The shadow 6 by the 10,000 line patterns 3 of the light transmittance state base material 2 generates the layered product 5 in which truth distinction is possible around the portion which is a convex of the uneven pattern A provided in the base material 1 containing an uneven pattern by intaglio printing etc. by ordinary light (everyday lights, such as sunlight).

[0018] As shown in drawing 2, when it observes from a perpendicular direction to the layered product 5 in which truth distinction is possible, an uneven pattern provided in a base material containing an uneven pattern is camouflaged with the 10,000 line patterns 3 printed by the light transmittance state base material 2, and cannot be checked. Since it is observing from a perpendicular direction to the layered product 5 in which truth distinction is possible, in a convex portion of the providing [ by intaglio printing etc. ]-in base material containing uneven pattern uneven pattern A, it is not influenced by a shadow by the 10,000 line patterns 3 of a light transmittance state base material. That is, when it observes from a perpendicular direction, only the 10,000 line patterns 3 provided in the light transmittance state base material 2 are checked. [0019] As shown in drawing 3, when the layered product 5 in which truth distinction is possible is observed from across, or when white light is irradiated with and observed from across, Since the shadow 6 by the 10,000 line patterns 3 of the light transmittance state base material 2 can observe around the providing [ by intaglio printing etc. ]-in base material 1 containing uneven pattern convex uneven pattern A from the non-streak part 7 of the light transmittance state base material 2, The shadow 6 by the 10,000 line patterns 3 of the light transmittance state base material 2 can be checked, a field of the non-streak part 7 can be darkly checked as compared with the uneven pattern A, and "A" which is an uneven pattern can be checked now. Drawing 3

it uses solid one.

(a) is a figure at the time of observing from across to a layered product in which truth distinction is possible, and drawing 3 (b) is a figure at the time of irradiating with white light from across a layered product in which truth distinction is possible, and observing from right above. [0020] However, since the generated shadow cannot be checked when both a lighting direction and an observation direction are [ of 10,000 lines / the direction or right above ], or when completely the same when the patterns given to the light transmittance state base material are 10,000 line patterns, Although the uneven pattern "A" cannot be checked, as long as it is on the other conditions, a lighting direction and an observation direction may be arbitrary. When the pattern given to the light transmittance state base material is a dot pattern, the case where a lighting direction and an observation direction are completely the same may be removed, and a lighting direction and an observation direction may be arbitrary. [0021] The light transmittance state base materials used for this invention should just be a plastic, a laminate film, etc., and in the case of the above-mentioned 10,000 line patterns, signs that it gives a light transmittance state base material can check an uneven pattern, if the number of lines has about 150-300 numbers per inch. Otherwise, the effect that a dot pattern is also the same can be acquired. An uneven pattern can be checked if the number of lines is [ halftone dot area rates ] 30% - 70% by 150 to 300 line in the case of a dot pattern. Especially in dot shape, a square dot, a chain dot, a round dot, a special halftone dot, etc. can be used,

without being limited. Parallel 10,000 line, wave 10,000 line, etc. can be used for the shape especially of 10,000 linearity, without being limited. Each pattern given to a light transmittance state base material should just have opacity high [ for generating a shadow ], if opacity is high, will be possible for whites other than black, etc., and will not be limited in particular. [0022] The privacy of the uneven pattern A can be raised by giving the concealment pattern 8 to a field which gave the uneven pattern A of the base material 1 containing an uneven pattern which produced the uneven pattern A with the ink peak of "A" by intaglio printing etc. like drawing 4. In drawing 4, although the concealment pattern 8 is printed to adjacent spaces of the uneven pattern A and the uneven pattern A, it may establish the concealment pattern 8 all over a base material containing an uneven pattern. A field which has the uneven pattern according to claim 2 shows adjacent spaces of a field of the uneven pattern A, the uneven pattern A, and the uneven pattern A, and a field of the whole surface of a base material containing an uneven pattern which has the uneven pattern A. When give the concealment pattern 8 using colored ink, making the light transmittance state base material 2 which printed 10,000 line patterns or a printing pattern laminate and irradiating with white light, in order to make the visibility of the uneven pattern A check, By irradiating with colored ink, the same color, or approximated light (it lets white light pass to a color filter, or a light emitting diode is used) of hue, a fall of the visibility of the uneven pattern A by the concealment pattern 8 can be suppressed. Especially the concealment pattern 8 of this invention can use a guilloche pattern, minute letters, and the solid one and usual pattern, without being limited. Although colored ink in particular of this invention is not limited, when using black ink, the printing pattern cannot acquire an effect of this invention, if

[0023]When it irradiates with the concealment pattern 8 according a printing pattern to colored fluorescent ink, and energy lines, such as ultraviolet rays, like <u>drawing 5</u>, By colorless fluorescent ink which colors to colored fluorescent ink, the same color, or approximated hue. When it irradiates with energy lines, such as ultraviolet rays, by using the solid pattern 9 covering the whole surface of an uneven pattern, the uneven pattern A can be made to recognize visually by making not visible signs that it is based on colored fluorescent ink. As long as it colors in the same color or approximated hue at the time of exposures, such as ultraviolet rays, colored fluorescent ink may use a plural color for the same field. In <u>drawing 5</u>, although the concealment pattern 8 and the solid pattern 9 are printed to adjacent spaces of the uneven pattern A and the uneven pattern A, they may establish the concealment pattern 8 and the solid pattern 9 all over a base material containing an uneven pattern. A field which has the uneven pattern according to claim 3 shows adjacent spaces of a field of the uneven pattern A, the uneven pattern A, and the uneven pattern A, and a field of the whole surface of a base material containing an uneven pattern which has the uneven pattern A.

[0024] The uneven pattern of this invention may use for and give mimeograph printing of screen-stencil etc. other than intaglio printing. Distinction is possible if the concavo-convex height is about 5 microns or more. There should just be smooth nature of the grade which does not check the given unevenness in a base material. The truth distinction effect of an uneven pattern improves by using a character, a sign, and a pattern.

[0025]Paper leaf, a film, a plastic, metal, etc. can be used for the base material containing an uneven pattern of this invention.

[0026] This invention needs to provide a glue line between the base material containing an uneven pattern, and a light transmittance state base material in order to make the base material containing an uneven pattern, and a light transmittance state base material laminate.

[0027]

[Working example]Hereafter, although this invention is explained still in detail using an embodiment, the contents of this invention are not limited to the range of these embodiments. [0028](Embodiment 1) In order to give unevenness to a base material, a base material and the steel plate ink of the same color were produced, and the convex pattern was given by performing intaglio printing. 150 lines' parallel 10,000 line was printed on the surface of the film which can penetrate light, the field with parallel 10,000 line of a film was stuck at the place where the convex pattern of the base material is given with adhesives, the film was laminated, and the layered product in which truth distinction is possible was produced. When it observed from a perpendicular direction to the layered product in which truth distinction is possible, the convex pattern was not able to be checked, but the convex pattern was able to be checked when it observed from an oblique direction. The convex pattern has been checked by irradiating with and observing white light (the flashlight was used in this embodiment) to the field which laminated the film. The convex pattern was able to be checked even if it irradiated with and observed white light from the transverse plane.

[0029](Embodiment 2) In order to give unevenness to a base material, a base material and the mimeograph ink of the same color were produced, and the convex pattern was given by performing mimeograph printing. In order to reduce the visibility of a convex pattern, when it observes under visible light so that it may lap with a convex pattern, in red. If it observes under ultraviolet rays, will perform the concealment pattern using the colored fluorescent ink which emits light in the same red in offset printing, and under visible light, are water-white, When observed under ultraviolet rays, the solid pattern was printed by offset printing so that the whole surface might be covered for colored fluorescent ink and the colorless fluorescent ink which emits light in the red of the same color to the same field. 150 lines' parallel 10,000 line was printed on the surface of the film which can penetrate light, the field with parallel 10,000 line of a film was stuck at the place where the convex pattern of the base material is given with adhesives, the film was laminated, and the layered product in which truth distinction is possible was produced. When it observed from a perpendicular direction to the layered product in which truth distinction is possible, were not able to check the convex pattern, but. The solid pattern emitted light in red by irradiating with and observing ultraviolet rays, and since it became the concealment pattern and the same color which were printed by colored red fluorescent ink and visual recognition of the concealment pattern became difficult, only the convex pattern has been checked.

[0030](Embodiment 3) In order to give unevenness to a base material, transparent steel plate ink was produced and the convex pattern was given by performing intaglio printing. In order to reduce the visibility of a convex pattern, the concealment pattern was printed with usual red colored ink so that it might lap with a convex pattern. 150 lines' parallel 10,000 line was printed on the surface of the film which can penetrate light, the field with parallel 10,000 line of a film was stuck at the place where the convex pattern of the base material is given with adhesives, the film was laminated, and the layered product in which truth distinction is possible was produced. When it observed from a perpendicular direction to the layered product in which truth distinction is possible, were not able to check the convex pattern, but. Since it became the concealment pattern and the same color which were printed by colored red fluorescent ink by having irradiated with the red light source by irradiating with and observing the colored ink which

printed the concealment pattern, and the light which let the red filter of the same color pass, Since visual recognition of the concealment pattern became difficult, only the convex pattern has been checked.

[0031] As mentioned above, although it explained based on the embodiment of this invention, this invention is not limited to this embodiment, and if it is within the limits of the technical idea in a Claims description, it can consider other various embodiments.

[0032]

[Effect of the Invention] When this invention is observed from a perpendicular direction to the layered product in which truth distinction is possible, Since anyone is able to do truth distinction easily since an uneven pattern can be recognized visually when it irradiates with an energy line when it irradiates with white light when it observes from across and observes, although the uneven pattern with the ink peak could not be checked, and it observes, It is applicable to valued printed matter with the necessity of preventing forgery of a traffic ticket, a passport, a card, etc., a copy, and an alteration.

[0033]Even if it is when it is difficult to print signs that uneven patterns differed, to the field which has an uneven pattern, and to identify the form of an uneven pattern at it, it becomes possible to identify only the form of an uneven pattern easily.

[0034] Since printing doubling of 10,000 line patterns or a dot pattern printed to the uneven pattern provided in the base material and the light transmittance state base material does not need this invention, are easily producible, The shadow of the 10,000 line patterns or dot pattern printed to the light transmittance state base material is reflected to the concave portion of an uneven pattern, and since an uneven pattern can be recognized from the non-streak field of the 10,000 line patterns or dot pattern printed to the light transmittance state base material, the restrictions on a design are not received, either. Since the layered product in which truth distinction of this invention is possible does not need to use a discriminating device, it can stop the cost of a discriminating device, a setting space, etc.

[0035]Without receiving restriction of a design, in order that this invention may form a latent image picture in a base material with unevenness, without forming a latent image picture using streak composition, Without using a lenticular lens, it can respond also to a thin product, and it is possible to make a latent image picture appear by several different observation directions on a design, and anyone can do truth distinction on that spot, without using a truth discriminating device etc.

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#### **DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]It is a figure showing the basic principle of this invention.

[Drawing 2]It is a figure showing the case where the layered product in this invention in which truth distinction is possible is observed from a perpendicular direction.

[Drawing 3] When the layered product in this invention in which truth distinction is possible is observed from across, it is a figure showing the case where white light is irradiated with and observed.

[Drawing 4] It is a figure showing the concealment pattern by the colored ink in this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is a figure showing the concealment pattern using fluorescent ink in this invention.

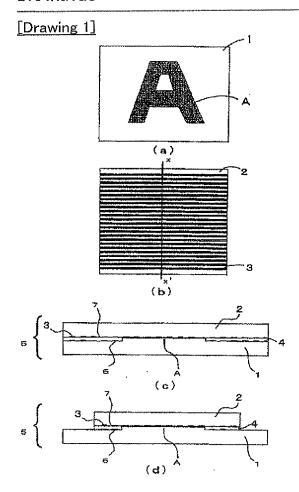
[Explanations of letters or numerals]

- 1 The base material containing an uneven pattern
- 2 Light transmittance state base material
- 3 10,000 line patterns or a dot pattern
- 4 Glue line
- 5 The layered product in which truth distinction is possible
- 6 Shadow
- 7 Non-streak part
- 8 Concealment pattern
- 9 Solid pattern

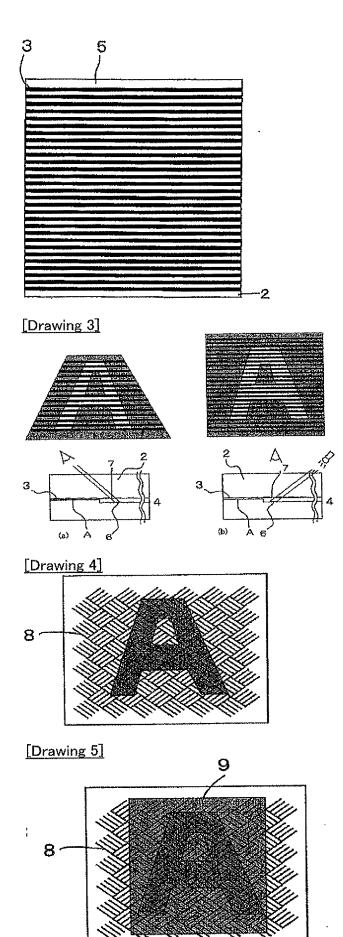
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# **DRAWINGS**



[Drawing 2]



# (19)日本||納許庁(JP) (12) 公開特許公報(A)

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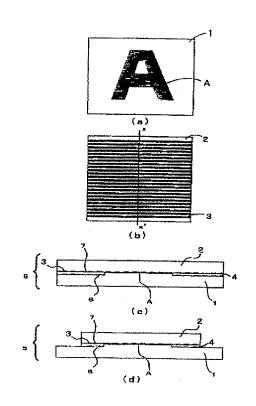
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# (54) 【発明の名称】 真偽判別可能な積層体

#### (57)【要約】

【課題】 本発明は、通行券、パスポート、カー ド等の偽造、複写、改ざんを防止する必要性のある貴重 印刷物に適用される真偽判別可能な積層体に関するもの である。

基材に、前記基材と同色、前記基材と 【解決手段】 近似した色相のインキ及び透明インキの少なくとも1つ 以上のインキを用いてインキ盛りのある凹凸模様(A) を印刷した第1の層(1)と、接着剤からなる第2の層 (4)と、光透過性基材に万線パターン又は網点パター ン(3)を印刷した第3の層(2)を順次積層してなる 真偽判別可能な積層体において、前記第1の層(1) に、前記第3の層(2)の万線パターン又は網点パター ン(3)が印刷されている面を前記第2の層(4)で接 着されてラミネートされた真偽判別可能な積層体(5) である。



省印刷局研究所内

#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 基材に、前記基材と同色、前記基材と近似した色相のインキ及び透明インキの少なくとも1つ以上のインキを用いてインキ盛りのある凹凸模様を印刷した第1の層と、接着剤からなる第2の層と、光透過性基材に万線パターン又は網点パターンを印刷した第3の層を順次積層してなる真偽判別可能な積層体において、前記第1の層に、前記第3の層の万線パターン又は網点パターンが印刷されている面を前記第2の層で接着されてラミネートされた真偽判別可能な積層体であって、前記真偽判別可能な積層体に対して垂直方向から観察した場合、前記凹凸模様は確認できないが、斜めから観察した場合又は白色光を照射して観察した場合に、前記凹凸模様が視認されることを特徴とする真偽判別可能な積層体。

【請求項2】 基材に、前記基材と同色、前記基材と近似した色相のインキ及び透明インキの少なくとも1つ以上のインキを用いてインキ盛りのある凹凸模様を印刷した第1の層と、接着剤からなる第2の層と、光透過性基材に万線パターン又は網点パターンを印刷した第3の層を順次積層してなる真偽判別可能な積層体において、前記第1の層の凹凸模様を有する領域に有色インキで印刷した隠蔽模様を有し、前記第3の層の万線パターン又は網点パターンが印刷されている面を前記第2の層で接着されてラミネートされた真偽判別可能な積層体であって、

前記真偽判別可能な積層体に対して垂直方向から観察した場合、前記凹凸模様は確認できないが、前記有色インキと同色又は近似した色相の光を照射して観察した場合に、前記凹凸模様が視認されることを特徴とする真偽判別可能な積層体。

【請求項3】 基材に、前記基材と同色、前記基材と近似した色相のインキ及び透明インキの少なくとも1つ以上のインキを用いてインキ盛りのある凹凸模様を印刷した第1の層と、接着剤からなる第2の層と、光透過性基材に万線パターン又は網点パターンを印刷した第3の層を順次積層してなる真偽判別可能な積層体において、前記第1の層の凹凸模様を有する領域に有色蛍光インキで印刷した隠蔽模様及び前記有色蛍光インキとエネルギー線照射時に同色又は近似した色相で発光する無色蛍光インキで印刷したベタ模様を有し、前記隠蔽模様及び前記ベタ模様を有した第1の層に、前記第3の層の万線パターン又は網点パターンが印刷されている面を前記第2の層で接着されてラミネートされた真偽判別可能な積層体であって、

前記真偽判別可能な積層体に対して垂直方向から観察した場合、前記凹凸模様は確認できないが、エネルギー線 を照射して観察した場合に、前記凹凸模様が視認される ことを特徴とする真偽判別可能な積層体。

【請求項4】 前記凹凸模様は文字、数字、記号及び絵

柄の少なくとも一つ以上であることを特徴とする請求項 1、2又は3記載の真偽判別可能な積層体。

【請求項5】 前記凹凸模様は凹版印刷、孔版印刷で作製することを特徴とする請求項1、2、3又は4記載の真偽判別可能な積層体。

【請求項6】 前記光透過性基材に印刷したの万線パターンは1インチ当たり150から300本の万線パターンであることを特徴とする請求項1、2、3、4又は5記載の真偽判別可能な積層体。

【請求項7】 前記光透過性基材に印刷した網点パターンはスクリーン線数が150線から300線の範囲で、網点面積率が30%~70%であることを特徴とする請求項1、2、3、4又は5記載の真偽判別可能な積層体。 【発明の詳細な説明】

# [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、通行券、パスポート、カード等の偽造、複写、改ざんを防止する必要性のある貴重印刷物に適用される真偽判別可能な積層体に関するものである。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】通行券、パスポート、カード等の貴重印刷物は、その性質上、偽造や改ざんされないことが要求される。この改ざん防止策として、従来から、パスポート、カード等は、基材の表面に文字、記号、顔写真等の情報を施し、表面に透明なプラスチックシートを貼着してラミネートし、文字、記号、顔写真等の改ざん防止を図っている。更に、貴重印刷物は、偽造されているか否かを判別できる真偽判別技術が必要不可欠と言える。

【0003】印刷物を傾けて観察することにより潜像画像を確認できるようにして真偽判別を行う技術は公知であり、凹版印刷物の画線構成を利用するもの、凹凸基材と印刷画線を利用するもの、レンチキュラー板を利用するもの等が挙げられる。

【0004】画線構成を利用し潜像画像を確認できる方法として、印刷基材上に縦横の画線で構成される画像を 四版印刷することで印刷面を真上から観察した場合には 確認できない潜像が印刷面の角度を変えて観察すると潜像が顕像化される方法が開示されている(特公昭56-19273号公報参照)。

【0005】四凸基材と印刷画線を利用し潜像画像を確認できる方法として、印刷素材と同色又は近似した色の各種万線模様又はレリーフ模様、及びそれら双方の模様のいずれかの隆起した画線と、隆起した画線の色と異なった他の有色の一定な間隔を持つ各種万線画線又は網点画線、及びそれら双方の画線のいずれかを組み合わせることによって、ある特定の方向から観察する時にのみ、特定の文字、図柄などが認識できるようにした潜像印刷物とその印刷方法が開示されている(特許2600094号公報参照)。

【0006】レンチキュラー板を利用するもの、例え

ば、レンチキュラー板を用いて、観察角度を変えることにより当月、翌月のカレンダー表示を選択的に視認可能なカレンダーとして開示されている(実開昭51-67043号公報参照)。

### [0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】特公昭56-1927 3号公報の方法では、印刷面を真上から見たとき印刷画像を構成している縦横の画線構成により潜像とするデザインが確認されやすく、このためデザイン上何らかのカモフラージュを必要とする。また、万線方向からは潜像画像が発現せず、万線に対して直角方向でしか発現しないめ、本物か否かを判別する効果としては低かった。特第2615401号は、凹凸形状を有する素材と、特許2615401号は、凹凸形状を有する素材と、特本1号に観点画線との刷り合わせが難しい欠点があった。また、実開昭51-67043号公報はレンチキュラー板を用いるためコストが高く、レンチキュラーレンズ自体に厚みがあり、製品自体に厚みが生じるため、薄い印刷物には不向きであり、更に、レンチキュラー板は凹凸形状を有するため、変形しやすく、破損する恐れがあった。

【0008】以上のことから、本発明は前述した問題点を解決することを目的としたもので、真偽判別可能な積層体に対して垂直方向から観察した場合、インキの盛りのある凹凸模様は確認できないが、斜めから観察した場合、白色光を照射して観察した場合、エネルギー線を照射して観察した場合等に凹凸模様が視認できるため誰でも容易に真偽判別することが可能である。

【0009】本発明は画線構成を利用して潜像画像を形成することなく、基材に印刷を行うことで凹凸を付与し潜像画像を形成するため、デザインの制限を受けることなく、レンチキュラーレンズを用いることなく、薄い製品にも対応でき、デザイン上、異なる複数の観察方向により潜像画像を出現させることが可能であり、真偽判別装置等を用いることなく誰でもその場で真偽判別することができる。

#### [0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、基材に、前記基材と同色、前記基材と近似した色相のインキ及び透明インキの少なくとも1つ以上のインキを用いてインキ盛りのある凹凸模様を印刷した第1の層と、接着剤からなる第2の層と、光透過性基材に万線パターン又は網点パターンを印刷した第3の層を順次積層してなる真偽判別可能な積層体において、前記第1の層に、前記第3の層の万線パターン又は網点パターンが印刷されている面を前記第2の層で接着されてラミネートされた真偽判別可能な積層体であって、前記真偽判別可能な積層体に対して垂直方向から観察した場合、前記凹凸模様は確認できないが、斜めから観察した場合又は白色光を照射して観察した場合に、前記凹凸模様が視認されることを特徴とする真偽判別可能な積層体である。

【0011】また、本発明は、基材に、前記基材と同 色。前記基材と近似した色相のインキ及び透明インキの 少なくとも1つ以上のインキを用いてインキ盛りのある 凹凸模様を印刷した第1の層と、接着剤からなる第2の 層と、光透過性基材に万線パターン又は網点パターンを 印刷した第3の層を順次積層してなる真偽判別可能な積 層体において、前記第1の層の凹凸模様を有する領域に 有色インキで印刷した隠蔽模様を有し、前記隠蔽模様を 有した第1の層に、前記第3の層の万線パターン又は網 点パターンが印刷されている面を前記第2の層で接着さ れてラミネートされた真偽判別可能な積層体であって、 前記真偽判別可能な積層体に対して垂直方向から観察し た場合、前記凹凸模様は確認できないが、前記有色イン キと同色又は近似した色相の光を照射して観察した場合 に、前記凹凸模様が視認されることを特徴とする真偽判 別可能な積層体である。

【0012】また、本発明は、基材に、前記基材と同 色、前記基材と近似した色相のインキ及び透明インキの 少なくとも1つ以上のインキを用いてインキ盛りのある 凹凸模様を印刷した第1の層と、接着剤からなる第2の 層と、光透過性基材に万線パターン又は網点パターンを 印刷した第3の層を順次積層してなる真偽判別可能な積 層体において、前記第1の層の凹凸模様を有する領域に 有色蛍光インキで印刷した隠蔽模様及び前記有色蛍光イ ンキとエネルギー線照射時に同色又は近似した色相で発 光する無色蛍光インキで印刷したベタ模様を有し、前記 隠蔽模様及び前記ベタ模様を有した第1の層に、前記第 3の層の万線パターン又は網点パターンが印刷されてい る面を前記第2の層で接着されてラミネートされた真偽 判別可能な積層体であって、前記真偽判別可能な積層体 に対して垂直方向から観察した場合、前記凹凸模様は確 認できないが、エネルギー線を照射して観察した場合 に、前記凹凸模様が視認されることを特徴とする真偽判 別可能な積層体である。

【0013】また、本発明の凹凸模様は文字、数字、記号及び絵柄の少なくとも一つ以上であることを特徴とする真偽判別可能な積層体である。

【 O O 1 4 】また、本発明の前記凹凸模様は凹版印刷、 孔版印刷で作製することを特徴とする真偽判別可能な積 層体である。

【0015】また、本発明の前記光透過性基材に印刷したの万線パターンは、1インチ当たり150から300本の万線パターンであることを特徴とする真偽判別可能な積層体である。

【0016】また、本発明の前記光透過性基材に印刷した網点パターンはスクリーン線数が150線から300線の範囲で、網点面積率が30%~70%であることを特徴とする真偽判別可能な積層体である。

#### [0017]

【発明の実施の形態】図1に本発明の基本原理を示す。

図1(a)に凹版印刷等によって「A」のインキ盛りの ある凹凸模様Aを作製した凹凸模様入り基材1を示す。 図1(b)に万線パターン(網点パターンでも良い)3 を印刷した光透過性基材2を示す。図1(c)、図1 (d) に示すように凹凸模様入り基材1に、光透過性基 材2の万線パターン3が印刷されている面を接着層4に よってラミネートされた真偽判別可能な積層体5を示 す。図1(c)は凹凸模様入り基材1の全面に光透過性 **基材2がラミネートされており、図1(d)は凹凸模様** 入り基材1の凹凸模様Aの領域に光透過性基材2がラミ ネートされている。図1(c)、図1(d)のどちらの **場合においても本発明の効果を奏することができる。真** 偽判別可能な積層体与は通常光(太陽光等の日常の光) により、凹凸模様入り基材1に凹版印刷等によって設け た凹凸模様Aの凸になっている部分の周辺では光透過性 基材2の万線パターン3による影6が発生する。

【0018】図2に示すように真偽判別可能な積層体5に対して垂直方向から観察した場合、凹凸模様入り基材に設けた凹凸模様は光透過性基材2に印刷された万線パターン3によりカモフラージュされて確認できない。また、真偽判別可能な積層体5に対して垂直方向から観察しているため、凹凸模様入り基材に凹版印刷等によって設けたの凹凸模様Aの凸状の部分では光透過性基材の万線パターン3による影の影響を受けることがない。つまり、垂直方向から観察した場合、光透過性基材2に設けた万線パターン3のみが確認される。

可能な積層体に対して斜めから観察した場合の図であり、図3(b)は真偽判別可能な積層体に斜めから白色 光を照射して真上から観察した場合の図である。

【0020】しかし、光透過性基材に付与されたパターンが万線パターンの場合、照明方向及び観察方向の両方が万線の方向もしくは真上である場合、もしくは全く同じである場合、発生した影を確認できないため、凹凸模様「A」が確認できないが、それ以外の条件で有れば照明方向及び観察方向は任意でよい。また、光透過性基材に付与されたパターンが網点パターンの場合、照明方向及び観察方向が全く同じである場合をのぞいて、照明方向及び観察方向は任意でよい。

【0021】本発明に用いる光透過性基材はプラスチック、ラミネートフィルム等であればよく、光透過性基材に付与する模様は上記の万線パターンの場合、線の数は

1インチあたり150~300本程度の本数があれば凹凸模様を確認することができる。ほかには、網点パターンでも同様の効果を得ることができる。網点のターンの場合、線数が150~300線で、網点面積率が30%~70%であれば、凹凸模様を確認することができる。網点形状においては、特に限定されることなく、スクエアドット、チェーンドット、ラウンドドット、特殊網点定されることなく、平行万線、波万線等を使用することができる。また、万線形状は、特に限定されることなく、平行万線、波万線等を使用することができる。また、光透過性基材に付与する各パターンは影を発生させるための高い、不透明度を有していればよく、不透明度が高ければ、黒以外の白等も可能であり、特に限定されるものではない。

【0022】また、図4のように凹版印刷等によって 「A」のインキ盛りのある凹凸模様Aを作製した凹凸模 様入り基材1の凹凸模様Aを施した領域に隠蔽模様8を 施すことによって、凹凸模様Aの秘匿性を向上させるこ とができる。図4では隠蔽模様8は凹凸模様A及び凹凸 模様Aの周辺領域に印刷しているが凹凸模様入り基材の 全面に隠蔽模様8を設けてもよい。請求項2記載の凹凸 模様を有する領域とは、凹凸模様Aの領域、凹凸模様A 及び凹凸模様Aの周辺領域、凹凸模様Aを有する凹凸模 様入り基材の全面の領域を示す。有色インキを用いて隠 蔽模様8を施し、万線パターン又は印刷パターンを印刷 した光透過性基材2を積層させて、白色光を照射する場 合、凹凸模様Aの視認性を阻害させるため、有色インキ と同色又は近似した色相の光(白色光を色フィルターに 通したり、発光ダイオードを用いる)を照射すること で、隠蔽模様8による凹凸模様Aの視認性の低下を抑え ることができる。本発明の隠蔽模様8は特に限定される ことなく彩紋模様、微小文字、ベタ、通常の絵柄を用い ることができる。また、本発明の有色インキは、特に限 定されないが、黒インキを用いる場合、印刷絵柄はベタ を用いると本発明の効果を得ることができない。

【0023】また、図5のように印刷模様を有色蛍光イ ンキによる隠蔽模様8と、紫外線等のエネルギー線を照 射したときに、有色蛍光インキと同色又は近似した色相 に発色をする無色蛍光インキにより、凹凸模様の全面に わたるベタ模様9にすることによって、紫外線等のエネ ルギー線を照射したときに、有色蛍光インキによる模様 を見えなくすることによって、凹凸模様Aのみを視認さ せることができる。なお、紫外線等照射時に同色又は近 似した色相に発色するのであれば、有色蛍光インキは複 数色を同一領域に用いてもかまわない。図5では隠蔽模 様8及びベタ模様9は凹凸模様A及び凹凸模様Aの周辺 領域に印刷しているが凹凸模様入り基材の全面に隠蔽模 様8及びベタ模様9を設けてもよい。請求項3記載の凹 凸模様を有する領域とは、凹凸模様Aの領域、凹凸模様 A及び凹凸模様Aの周辺領域、凹凸模様Aを有する凹凸 模様入り基材の全面の領域を示す。

【〇〇24】本発明の凹凸模様は、凹版印刷の他に、スクリーン印刷などの孔版印刷を用いて付与してもよい。また、凹凸の高さは5ミクロン程度以上あれば判別は可能である。また、基材には付与された凹凸を阻害しない程度の平滑性があればよい。また、凹凸模様は文字、記号、絵柄にすることにより真偽判別効果が向上する。

【 0 0 2 5 】本発明の凹凸模様入り基材は、紙葉類、フィルム、プラスチック、金属等を利用することができる。

【0026】また、本発明は凹凸模様入り基材と光透過性基材を積層させるために、凹凸模様入り基材と光透過性基材の間に接着層を設ける必要がある。

#### [0027]

【実施例】以下、実施例を用いて本発明を更に詳細に説明するが、本発明の内容は、これらの実施例の範囲に限定されるものではない。

【0028】(実施例1)基材に凹凸を付与するために、基材と同色の凹版インキを作製し、凹版印刷を行うことで凸状の模様を付与した。光を透過できるフィルムの表面に150線の平行万線を印刷し、基材の凸状の模様が付与されている場所に、フィルムの平行万線がある面を接着剤により密着させ、フィルムを積層し、真偽判別可能な積層体を作製した。真偽判別可能な積層体に対して垂直方向から観察した場合、凸状の模様は確認できなかったが、斜め方向から観察した場合に凸状の模様が確認することができた。また、フィルムを積層した面に白色光(この実施例では懐中電灯を利用した)を照射して観察することによって凸状の模様が確認できた。また、正面から白色光を照射して観察しても凸状の模様が確認することができた。

【0029】(実施例2)基材に凹凸を付与するために、 基材と同色の孔版インキを作製し、孔版印刷を行うこと で凸状の模様を付与した。凸状の模様の視認性を低下さ せるために、凸状の模様に重なるように、可視光下で観 察すると赤色で、紫外線下で観察すると同様の赤色に発 光する有色蛍光インキを用いた隠蔽模様をオフセット印 刷にて行い、また、可視光下では無色透明で、紫外線下 で観察すると有色蛍光インキと同色の赤に発光する無色 蛍光インキを同一領域に全面を覆うようにベタ模様をオ フセット印刷で印刷した。光を透過できるフィルムの表 面に150線の平行万線を印刷し、基材の凸状の模様が 付与されている場所に、フィルムの平行万線がある面を 接着剤により密着させ、フィルムを積層し、真偽判別可 能な積層体を作製した。真偽判別可能な積層体に対して 垂直方向から観察した場合、凸状の模様は確認できなか ったが、紫外線を照射し、観察することによって、ベタ 模様が赤色に発光し、赤色の有色蛍光インキで印刷した 隠蔽模様と同色となったために、隠蔽模様の視認が困難 になったために、凸状の模様のみが確認できた。

【0030】(実施例3)基材に凹凸を付与するために、

透明の凹版インキを作製し、凹版印刷を行うことで、凸状の模様を付与した。凸状の模様の視認性を低下させるために、凸状の模様に重なるように、通常の赤色の有色インキで隠蔽模様の印刷を行った。光を透過できるフィルムの表面に150線の平行万線を印刷し、基材の凸状の模様が付与されている場所に、フィルムの平行万線がある面を接着剤により密着させ、フィルムを積層し、真偽判別可能な積層体を作製した。真偽判別可能な積層体を作製した。真偽判別可能な積層体に対して垂直方向から観察した場合、凸状の模様は確認できなかったが、隠蔽模様を印刷した有色インキと同色の赤色のフィルターを通した光を照射し、観察することによって、赤色の光源を照射したことにより、赤色の有色蛍光インキで印刷した隠蔽模様と同色となったために、隠蔽模様の視認が困難になったために、凸状の模様のみが確認できた。

【0031】以上、本発明の実施例に基づいて説明したが、本発明はこの実施例に限定されるものではなく、特許請求の範囲記載における技術的思想の範囲内であれば、その他のいろいろな実施の形態が考えられる。

[0032]

【発明の効果】本発明は、真偽判別可能な積層体に対して垂直方向から観察した場合、インキ盛りのある凹凸模様は確認できないが、斜めから観察した場合、白色光を照射して観察した場合、エネルギー線を照射して観察した場合等に凹凸模様が視認できるため誰でも容易に真偽判別することが可能であるため、通行券、パスポート、カード等の偽造、複写、改ざんを防止する必要性のある貴重印刷物に適用することができる。

【0033】また、凹凸模様を有する領域に凹凸模様と は異なった模様の印刷を行って凹凸模様の形状を識別す る事が難しい場合であっても容易に凹凸模様の形状のみ を識別することが可能となる。

【0034】また、本発明は、基材に設けた凹凸模様と 光透過性基材に印刷した万線パターン又は網点パターン の刷り合わせが必要としないため容易に作製でき、光透 過性基材に印刷した万線パターン又は網点パターンの影 が凹凸模様の凹部分に写り、光透過性基材に印刷した万 線パターン又は網点パターンの非画線領域から凹凸模様 が認識できるためデザイン上の制約も受けることがな い。また、本発明の真偽判別可能な積層体は判別装置を 用いる必要がないため、判別装置のコスト、設置スペー ス等を抑えることができる。

【0035】本発明は画線構成を利用して潜像画像を形成することなく、基材に凹凸により潜像画像を形成するためデザインの制限を受けることなく、レンチキュラーレンズを用いることなく、薄い製品にも対応でき、デザイン上、異なる複数の観察方向により潜像画像を出現させることが可能であり、真偽判別装置等を用いずに誰でもその場で真偽判別することができる。

[0036]

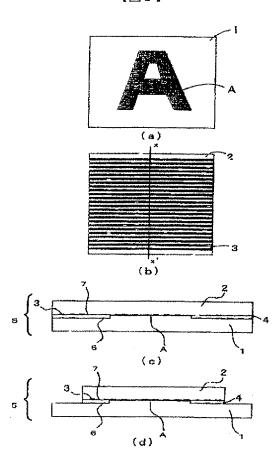
# 【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】本発明の基本原理を示す図である。
- 【図2】本発明における真偽判別可能な積層体を垂直方向から観察した場合を示す図である。
- 【図3】本発明における真偽判別可能な積層体を斜めから観察した場合又は白色光を照射して観察した場合を示す図である。
- 【図4】本発明における有色インキによる隠蔽模様を示す図である。
- 【図5】本発明における蛍光インキを用いた隠蔽模様を 示す図である。

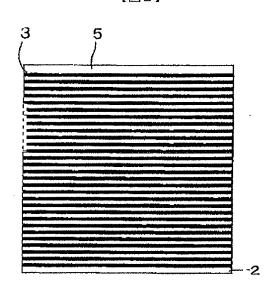
# 【符号の説明】

- 1 凹凸模様入り基材
- 2 光透過性基材
- 3 万線パターン又は網点パターン
- 4 接着層
- 5 真偽判別可能な積層体
- 6 影
- 7 非画線部
- 8 隠蔽模様
- 9 ベタ模様

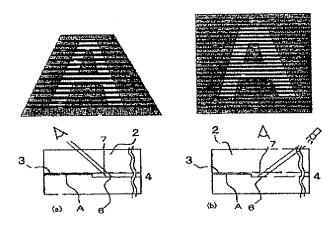
【図1】



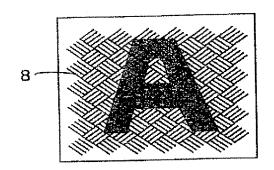
【図2】



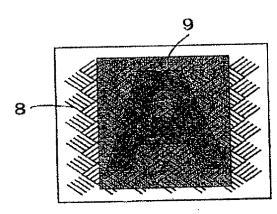
【図3】



【図4】



【図5】



# フロントページの続き

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